

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD

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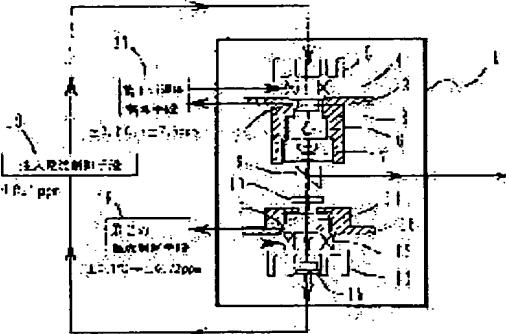
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## (54) HOLOGRAM RECORDER

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To provide a hologram recorder capable of stabilizing a temp. and an injection current of a semiconductor laser, stabilizing a wavelength at the time of hologram recording and obtaining excellent interference fringes.

**CONSTITUTION:** This device is provided with a first temp. measuring element 3 stuck to a semiconductor laser element 2, a first temp. control means 17 holding the temp. of the semiconductor laser element to a set value through a first Pertier element 4 thermally brought into contact with the semiconductor laser element based on the output signal of the first temp. measuring element 3, a second temp. measuring element 12 stuck to a Fabry-Perot etalon 11, a second temp. control means 18 holding the temp. of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 to the set value based on the output signal of the second temp. measuring element 12 and a current control means 19 controlling the injection current to the semiconductor laser element so that the transmission light quantity of the Fabry-Perot etalon becomes maximum always.



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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] A semiconductor laser component and the 1st thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this semiconductor laser component, The 1st Peltier device for carrying out heating cooling of this semiconductor laser component, and the radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this Peltier device, The optical isolator for preventing the return to this semiconductor laser component of the beam injected from said semiconductor laser component, The collimator lens for making into the parallel flux of light the beam injected from this semiconductor laser component, The 1st heat insulation member which holds said semiconductor laser component, the 1st [ said ] thermometry component, said optical isolator, and said collimator lens in one, The Fabry-Perot etalon arranged so that one side of the beam divided by the polarization beam splitter and this polarization beam splitter for dividing said parallel flux of light into two may carry out incidence at right angles to one end face, The 2nd thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this Fabry-Perot etalon, this -- with the 2nd Peltier device which carries out heating cooling of said Fabry-Perot etalon according to the difference of the temperature measured by the 2nd thermometry component and the temperature set up beforehand The 2nd heat insulation member which holds the radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this 2nd Peltier device, and said Fabry-Perot etalon and said 2nd thermometry component in one, A photo-electric-conversion means to detect the transmitted light from said Fabry-Perot etalon, and to change into an electrical signal, It has the feedback circuit which feeds back the quantity of light data obtained by this photo-electric-conversion means to the inrush current to said semiconductor laser component. The hologram recording device which used another side of the beam divided by said polarization beam splitter for holographic recording.

[Claim 2] A semiconductor laser component and the 1st thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this semiconductor laser component, The 1st Peltier device for carrying out heating cooling of this semiconductor laser component, The radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this Peltier device, and the optical isolator for preventing the return to this semiconductor laser component of the beam injected from said semiconductor laser component, The collimator lens for making into the parallel flux of light the beam injected from this semiconductor laser component, The 1st heat insulation member which holds said semiconductor laser component, the 1st [ said ] thermometry component, said optical isolator, and said collimator lens in one, The Fabry-Perot etalon arranged so that one side of the beam divided by the polarization beam splitter and this polarization beam splitter for dividing said parallel flux of light into two may carry out incidence at right angles to one end face, The 2nd thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this Fabry-Perot etalon, this -- with the 2nd Peltier device which carries out heating cooling of said Fabry-Perot etalon according to the difference of the temperature measured by the 2nd thermometry component and the temperature set up beforehand The 2nd heat insulation member which holds the radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this 2nd Peltier device, and said Fabry-Perot etalon and said 2nd thermometry component in one, The wavelength stabilization semiconductor laser light source equipped with a photo-electric-conversion means to detect the transmitted light from said Fabry-Perot etalon, and

to change into an electrical signal, and the feedback circuit which feeds back the quantity of light data obtained by this photo-electric-conversion means to the inrush current to said semiconductor laser component.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the recording device of a hologram.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As the light source for hologram record, solid state laser, such as various gas laser, such as helium-Ne laser, and ruby laser, has mainly been used conventionally. On the other hand, the measure of hologram record which used semiconductor laser for the light source has been made conventionally. this -- Applied Optics Vol.19 and No.13 (1980) etc. -- it is indicated. When semiconductor laser is used for the light source, compared with the case where gas laser and solid state laser are used, the recording device of holography can be miniaturized very much and there is an advantage that the manufacture cost of equipment is also sharply reducible.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, at the time of hologram record, it is required for the wavelength of the light source to be stable as well as suppressing vibration of equipment. In using gas laser and solid state laser, there is a problem that equipment itself is large, therefore the whole holography recording device becomes large although what was necessary was for the stability of wavelength to be enough and just to mainly have cared about prevention of vibration.

[0004] On the other hand, although a hologram recording device can be sharply miniaturized if semiconductor laser is used, it has the property called the mode hop from which oscillation wavelength generally changes with operating temperature or inrush currents, and this oscillation wavelength changes nonsequentially. If oscillation wavelength changes a lot at the time of hologram record, an interference fringe will change during exposure and a good hologram reconstruction image will not be acquired. Therefore, when using semiconductor laser as the light source for hologram record, the control which stabilizes oscillation wavelength is needed.

[0005] Although the approach of stabilizing the oscillation wavelength of semiconductor laser was conventionally proposed in the hologram recording device using semiconductor laser, neither has attained sufficient wavelength stability. Moreover, since oscillation spectral line width is wide compared with gas laser, many of semiconductor laser has short coherence length, and its tolerance over the optical-path-length difference of a reference beam and body light is very small. Therefore, at the time of hologram record, it must arrange so that the optical-path-length difference between a reference beam and body light may be made very small, and constraint of equipment on a configuration was received. Furthermore, the tolerance of an optical-path-length difference is related also to wavelength stability, and it is known that the wavelength variation under exposure must not exceed  $\lambda^2 / D$  (M.

Yonemura, Optics Lettcs Vol.1, No.1.1985). Here,  $\lambda$  expresses the wavelength of the light source and  $D$  expresses the optical-path-length difference of a reference beam and body light. In the state of the so-called free running which oscillates semiconductor laser as it is, wavelength stability is about \*\*  $\lambda/\lambda = 10^{-4}$ , and there is no optical-path-length difference permitted at several mm.

[0006] The place which this invention is made in view of such a trouble that a Prior art has, and is made

into the purpose stabilizes the temperature and the inrush current of semiconductor laser, stabilizes wavelength at the time of hologram record, and is to offer the hologram recording device which can obtain a good interference fringe.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the hologram recording device by this invention A semiconductor laser component and the 1st thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this semiconductor laser component, The 1st Peltier device for heating this semiconductor laser component, and the radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this Peltier device, The optical isolator for preventing the return to this semiconductor laser component of the beam injected from said semiconductor laser component, The collimator lens for making into the parallel flux of light the beam injected from this semiconductor laser component, The 1st heat insulation member which holds said semiconductor laser component, the 1st [ said ] thermometry component, said optical isolator, and said collimator lens in one, The Fabry-Perot etalon arranged so that one side of the beam divided by the polarization beam splitter and this polarization beam splitter for dividing said parallel flux of light into two may carry out incidence, The 2nd thermometry component for measuring the temperature of this Fabry-Perot etalon, this -- with the 2nd Peltier device which carries out heating cooling of said Fabry-Perot etalon according to the difference of the temperature measured by the 2nd thermometry component and the temperature set up beforehand The 2nd heat insulation member which holds the radiator material in contact with the heat sinking plane of this 2nd Peltier device, and said Fabry-Perot etalon and said 2nd thermometry component in one, A photo-electric-conversion means to detect the transmitted light from said Fabry-Perot etalon, and to change into an electrical signal, Having the feedback circuit which feeds back the quantity of light data obtained by this photo-electric-conversion means to the inrush current to said semiconductor laser component, another side of the beam divided by said polarization beam splitter is used for holographic recording.

[0008]

[Function] A hologram recording device controls the temperature and the inrush current of a semiconductor laser component, and makes it the oscillation wavelength of a semiconductor laser component stabilized in the light source section. A semiconductor laser component is kept at \*\*0.1 degrees C by the 1st thermometry component and the 1st PERUECHI component to the temperature set up beforehand. Thus, a part of beam injected from the semiconductor laser component which carried out temperature stabilization is taken out, it leads to the Fabry-Perot etalon, and the monitor of the quantity of light of the transmitted light of the Fabry-Perot etalon is carried out by the optoelectric transducer, the inrush current to a semiconductor laser component is controlled so that the quantity of light always becomes large most, and oscillation wavelength is stabilized. In addition, temperature stabilization of the Fabry-Perot etalon itself is carried out at \*\*0.1 degrees C. Wavelength stability is set to \*\*lambda/lambda =  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  by these control.

[0009]

[Example]

1st example drawing 1 and 2 show the 1st example of this invention. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section, and drawing 2 is drawing showing the configuration of a Fresnel hologram recording device. The 1st thermometry component made to stick one to sheathing of the semiconductor laser component 2 among drawing in order that a light source section case and 2 might measure a semiconductor laser component and 3 might measure the temperature of the semiconductor laser component 2, The 1st Peltier device for being made to stick 4 to the semiconductor laser component 2 thermally, and heating or cooling the semiconductor laser component 2, An optical isolator for the radiator material by which 5 was made to contact the heat sinking plane of 1st Peltier device 4, and 6 to prevent the return light to this semiconductor laser component 2 of the beam injected from the semiconductor laser component 2, A collimator lens for 7 to make the beam injected from the semiconductor laser component 2 the parallel flux of light, 8 is a heat insulation member which holds the semiconductor laser component 2, the 1st thermometry component 3, 1st Peltier device 4, the

radiator material 5, an optical isolator 6, and a collimator lens 7 in one as one block.

[0010] lambda/4 plate for a polarization beam splitter for 9 dividing the above-mentioned parallel flux of light into two and 10 changing the plane of polarization of the reflected light from one end face of the Fabry-Perot etalon, penetrating a polarization beam splitter 9, and making it light not return to the semiconductor laser component 2, The Fabry-Perot etalon arranged so that the beam which penetrated, one side 9, i.e., the polarization beam splitter, of a beam divided by the polarization beam splitter 9, may carry out incidence of 11 perpendicularly (a kind of a wavelength filter), The 2nd thermometry component you were made to stick to sheathing of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 in order that 12 might measure the temperature of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, The 2nd Peltier device for being made to stick 13 to the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 thermally, and heating or cooling the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, The radiator material by which 14 was made to contact the heat sinking plane of the 2nd PERUTEE component 13, A photo-electric-conversion means for 15 to detect the transmitted light from the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, and to change into an electrical signal, and 16 are heat insulation members which hold the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, the 2nd thermometry component 12, 2nd Peltier device 13, and the radiator material 14 in one as one block.

[0011] When 17 is lower than the temperature to which the temperature of the semiconductor laser component 2 was beforehand set based on the output signal detected by the 1st thermometry component 3, the semiconductor laser component 2 is heated. The 1st temperature control means which drives 1st Peltier device 4 so that the semiconductor laser component 2 may be cooled, when high, When 18 is lower than the temperature to which the temperature of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 was beforehand set based on the output signal detected by the 2nd thermometry component 12, the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 is heated. When high, the 2nd temperature control means which drives the 2nd Peltier device 13 \*\* so that the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 may be cooled, and 19 are current control means which feed back the quantity of light data obtained by the photo-electric-conversion means 15 to the inrush current to the semiconductor laser component 2.

[0012] A lens for a dry plate, and 27 and 28 to extend a mirror and for a lens for the reference beam into which lambda/2 plate for housing with which 20 contains a Fresnel hologram recording apparatus, and 21 to change the quantity of light ratio of a reference beam and body light, and 22 were divided into by the polarization beam splitter; and 23 and 24 were divided by the polarization beam splitter 22 and body light, and 25 to extend a beam, and 26 extend a beam, as for 29, and 30 are bodies. In addition, what can carry out temperature control in the precision of \*\*0.1 degrees C to laying temperature shall all be used for the 1st and 2nd temperature control means.

[0013] Since the 1st example is constituted as mentioned above, after penetrating an optical isolator 6, the beam which injected the semiconductor laser component 2 serves as parallel light by the collimator lens 7, and carries out incidence to a polarization beam splitter 9. And by this polarization beam splitter 9, it is reflected and one side of incident light is injected from the light source section case 1 to the exterior, and another side penetrates a polarization beam splitter 9, passes lambda/4 plate 10, and it carries out incidence to the Fabry-Perot etalon 11. The monitor of the light which penetrated the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 is carried out by the photo-electric-conversion means 15, and this output is inputted into the current control means 19, and the inrush current to the semiconductor laser component 2 is controlled so that the amount of transmitted lights of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 always becomes max.

[0014] In this case, the 1st thermometry component 3 detects the temperature of the semiconductor laser component 2, and inputs that output signal into the 1st temperature control means 17, and based on it, the 1st temperature control means 17 drives 1st Peltier device 4 so that it may be maintained by the temperature to which the temperature of the semiconductor laser component 2 was set beforehand. Consequently, according to the experiment, stability \*\* lambda/lambda of the oscillation wavelength of the semiconductor laser component 2 was held \*\*7.6x10-6. Moreover, the 2nd thermometry component 12 detects the temperature of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, and inputs the output signal into the 2nd temperature control means 18, and based on it, the 2nd temperature control means 18 drives 2nd Peltier device 13 so that it may be maintained by the temperature to which the temperature of the Fabry-Perot etalon 11 was set beforehand. Consequently, according to the experiment, it was checked that

wavelength stability \*\* lambda/lambda in the whole system which doubled the 1st temperature control means 17 for the semiconductor laser component 2, the 2nd temperature control means 18 for the Fabry-Perot etalon 11, and the inrush current control means 19 to the semiconductor laser component 13 is held \*\*10-6. In this wavelength stability, when the main wave oscillated from the semiconductor laser component 2 is set to 670nm, it may approve to a 670nm optical-path-length difference.

[0015] After the beam injected from the light source section case 1 to the exterior as mentioned above is made to rotate plane of polarization with lambda/2 plate 21, it is divided into a reference beam 23 and the body light 24 by the polarization beam splitter 22, a beam can extend a reference beam 23 with the back lens 25 you were made to reflect by the mirror 27, and it carries out incidence to a dry plate 26. Similarly, a beam can extend the body light 24 with the back lens 29 you were made to reflect by the mirror 28, and it irradiates a body 30. It interferes in this light that reflected from Body O and carries out incidence to a dry plate 26 mutually with a reference beam 23 on a dry plate 26, and an interference fringe is recorded. In this case, the quantity of light ratio of a reference beam 23 and the body light 24 may be adjusted by rotating lambda/2 plate 21.

[0016] 2nd example drawing 3 shows the 2nd example of this invention. This example is the so-called DENISHUKU type by the 1 flux of light of hologram recording apparatus, and the beam which carried out outgoing radiation from the light source section case 1 to the exterior is constituted by the dry plate 26 arranged so that it may become the diffused light 31 with a lens 30 and the medial-axis line of this diffused light and the include angle of about 45 degrees may be made, and the body O arranged on the background of this dry plate 26. In addition, since an operation of this DENISHUKU mold hologram recording device is common knowledge for this contractor, explanation is omitted.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, like \*\*\*\*\*, the hologram recording device which can be made to be able to stabilize the oscillation wavelength of the semiconductor laser component which is the light source by controlling temperature and an inrush current proper, consequently can perform good record can be offered. Moreover, according to this invention, a large optical-path-length difference can be taken and it has the advantage that \*\* can also manufacture the whole equipment very cheaply compared with equipment conventionally [ this / seed ].

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the configuration of the 1st example of the hologram recording device by this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the configuration of the 2nd example of the hologram recording device by this invention.

**[Description of Notations]**

- 1 Light Source Section Case
- 2 Semiconductor Laser Component
- 3 1st Thermometry Component
- 4 1st Peltier Device
- 5 14 Radiator material
- 6 Optical Isolator
- 7 Collimator Lens
- 8 16 Heat insulation member
- 9 22 Polarization beam splitter
- 10 Lambda/4 Plate
- 11 Fabry-Perot Etalon
- 12 2nd Thermometry Component
- 13 2nd Peltier Device
- 15 Optoelectric Transducer
- 17 1st Temperature Control Means
- 18 2nd Temperature Control Means
- 19 Inrush Current Control Means
- 20 Housing
- 21 Lambda/2 Plate
- 23 Reference Beam
- 24 Body Light
- 25, 29, 30 Lens
- 26 Dry Plate
- 27 28 Mirror
- O Body

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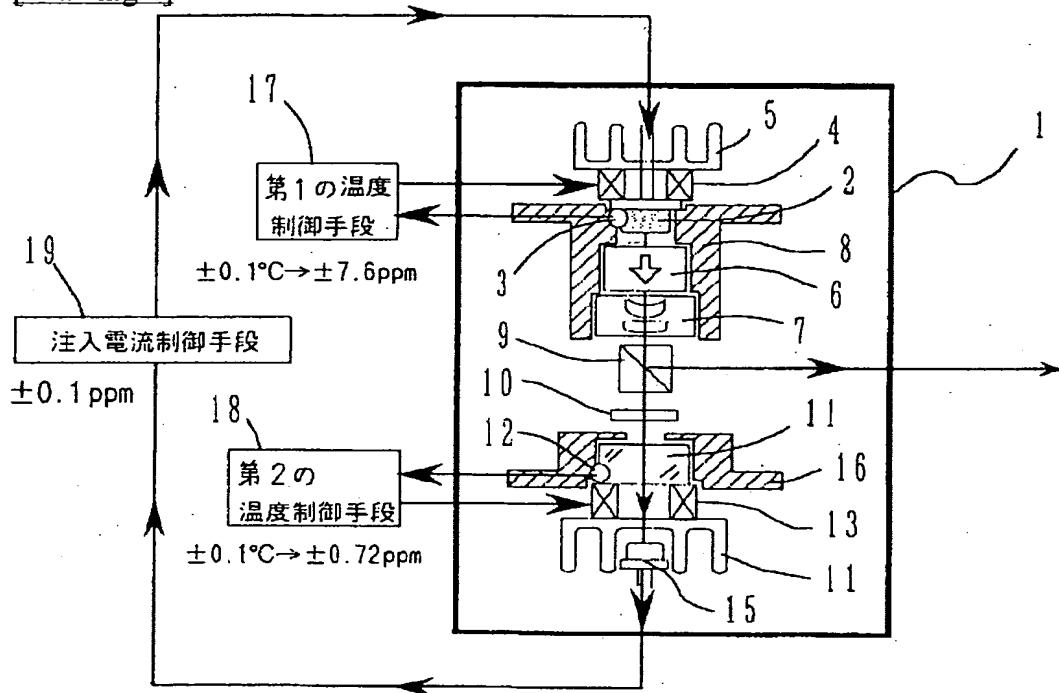
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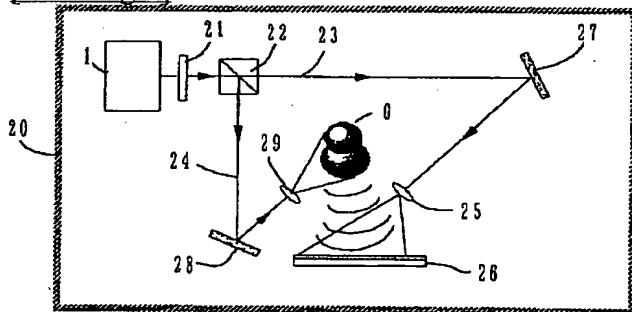
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## DRAWINGS

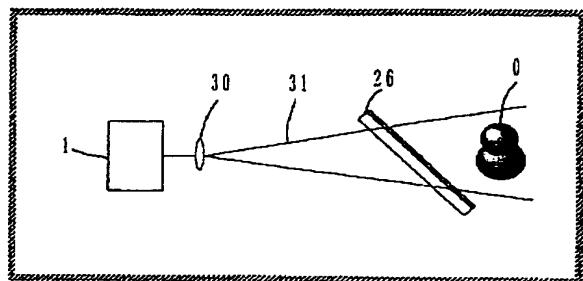
## [Drawing 1]



## [Drawing 2]



## [Drawing 3]



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照光と物体光の光路混在を表している。半導体レーザをそのまま発振させる所謂フリーランニングの状態では、波長安定度は、 $\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 10^{-6}$ 程度であり、許容され

を安定化する。尚、ファブリ-ペロー-エタロン自身も土0. 1°Cで温度安定化されている。これらの制御で波長安定度は、△λ/λ = 1 × 10<sup>-6</sup>になる。

る光路長誤差は微少でしかない。従来の技術の有するこのような問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的とするところは、半導体レーザの温度と注入電流を安定化し、プログラム記録時に波長を安定させ、良好な干渉図を得ることのできるプログラム記録装置を提供することにある。

四一及五二

光源部の構成を示す図であり、図2はフレネルホログラム記録装置の構成を示す図である。図中、1は光源部ケーブル、2は半導体レーザ装置、3は半導体レーザ装置2の外装に密着の温度を測定するため半導体レーザ装置2の外装に密着せしめられた温度測定装置、4は半導体レーザ装置2に熱的に密着せしめられていて半導体レーザ装置2を加熱又は冷却するための第1のペリチ工業材、5は第1のペルチ工業材4の放熱面に接触せしめられた放熱部材、6は半導体レーザ装置2から射出したビームの該半導体レーザ装置2への戻り光を防止するための光アイソレータ、7は半導体レーザ装置2から射出したビームを平行光束にするためのコリメータレンズ、8は半導体レーザ装置2、第1の温度測定装置3、第1のペルチ工業材4、放熱部材5、光アイソレータ6及びコリメータレンズ7を1つのブロックとして一体的に保持する断熱部材である。

物である。

密着せしめられた第2の温度測定素子、1.3はファブリ-ペロー-エタロン-1に熱的に密着せしめられていてファブリ-ペロー-エタロン-1を加熱又は冷却するための第2のペルチエ素子、1.4は第2のペルチエ素子1.3の放熱面に接触せしめられた放熱部材、1.5はファブリ-ペロー-エタロン-1からの透過光を検出して電気信号を変換する光電変換手段、1.6はファブリ-ペロー-エタロン-1、第2の温度測定素子1.2、第2のペルチエ素子1.3及び放熱部材1.4を1つのブロックとして一体的に構成する断熱部材である。

は、第1の温度測定器子と第1のペルエチ器子により、予め設定した温度に対し±0.1℃に保たれる。このようにして温度安定化した半導体レーザ器子から射出され、ヘッド、ファブリ-ペロ-エタロンの透過光の光強度を光電変換器子モニタし、常に最も光強度が大きくなるよう半導体レーザ器子への注入電流を制御して、発振波長 50 [0.0111-17]は第1の温度測定器子3により検出された出力信号に基づき半導体レーザ器子2の温度が予め設定された温度よりも低い時は半導体レーザ器子2を加熱し、高い時は半導体レーザ器子2を冷却するように第1のペルエチ器子を駆動する第1の温度調節手段。8は第2の温度測定器子1-2により検出された出力信号に基づきファブリ-ペロ-エタロン1-1の温度が予め設定された出力信号に基づき半導体レーザ器子2の温度が予め設定された温度よりも低い時は半導体レーザ器子2を加熱し、高い時は半導体レーザ器子2を冷却するように第1のペルエチ器子を駆動する第1の温度調節手段。

第2の温度調節手段、1-9は光電誘導手段15により得られ、この手段により得られる電気信号は、ノンリバーベルエントロピーを加熱し、高い時はファブリ-ペロー-エタロン1-11を冷却するように第2のペルチエ素子1-3を驅動する。

られた光量データを半導体レーザ素子2への注入電流にフィードバックする電流制御手段である。[0012] 2.0はフレネルホログラム記録装置を収録するハウジング、2.1は参照光と物光の光量比を変化させるためのハーフ版、2.2は偏光ビームスプリッタ、2.3及び2.4は偏光ビームスプリッタ2.2により分割された

射出したビームは、ノズル板2 1により偏光面を回転せしめられた後、偏光ビームスプリッタ2 4により参照光2 3と物体光2 4とに分割され、参照光2 3はミラー2 7で反射せしめられた後レンズ2 5によりビームが広げられて、乾板2 6へ入射せしめられる。同様に、物体光2 4はミラー2 8により反射せしめられた後レンズ2 9によりビームが広げられて、物体3 0を照射する。物体3 0から反射して乾板2 6へ入射せしめられたこの光は乾板2 6上で参照光2 3と互いに干涉し、干涉図が記録される。この場合、参照光2 3と物体光2 4の光量比は、 $\lambda/2$ 板2 1を回転することにより調節され得る。

10 い、『ルルル...』  
装置であり、光源部ケースより外部へ射出したビーム  
は、レンズ3-0により拡散光3-1となり、この拡散光  
中心軸線と約45°の角度をなすように配置された乾板  
2-6と、この乾板2-6の裏側に配置された物体Oとによ  
り構成される。尚、このデニシューケ型プログラム記録  
装置の作用は、当業者にとって周知であるので、説明は  
省略する。  
〔0017〕

【発明の効果】上述の如く、本発明によれば、光源である半導体レーザ装置の発振波長を、温度と注入電流とを適正に制御することにより安定化させることができ、その結果、良好な記録を行うことのできるホログラム記録

装置を提供することができる。又、本発明によれば、光路長差を大きくすることができ、而も、この種の光路長差を用いて装置全体を簡めて安価に製作することができるという利点を有する。

【図3】本発明によるホログラム記録装置の第2実施例の構成を示す図である。

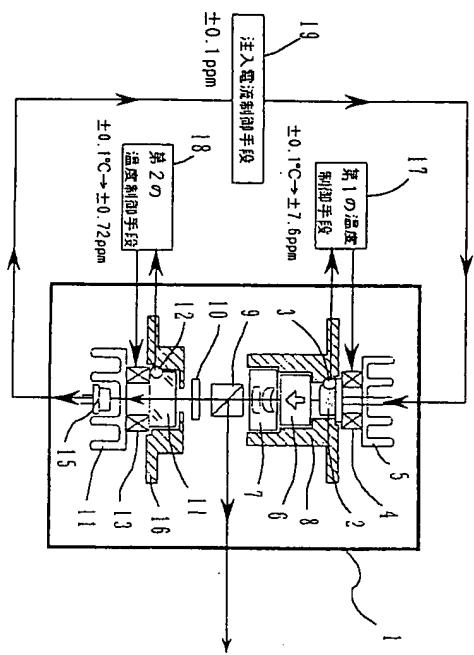
【符号の説明】

1	光源部ケース
2	半導体レーザ発光子
3	第1の温度測定発光子
4	第1のペルチ工業子
5. 1 4	放熱部材

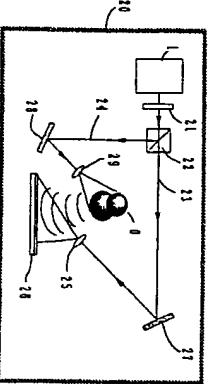
6 光ファイソーラー  
 7 コリメータレンズ  
 8. 16 断熱部材  
 9. 22 偏光ビームスプリッタ  
 10 ハーフミラー  
 11 ファブリーペロエタロン  
 12 第2の温度測定素子

1.3	第2のペルチエ素子	7	2.3	参照光	8
1.5	光電変換素子	2.3	2.4	物体光	
1.7	第1の温度制御手段	2.5, 29, 30	2.5, 29, 30	レンズ	
1.8	第2の温度制御手段	2.6	2.6	板板	
1.9	注入電流制御手段	2.7, 2.8	2.7, 2.8	ミラー	
2.0	ハウジング	0	0	物体	
2.1	λ/2板				

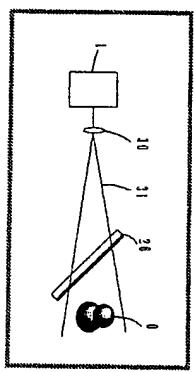
[図1]



[図2]



[図3]



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